MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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SECTION 1 – PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION AND USE

Product: **Cobalt type Prismatic Lithium-ion cell (Aluminum case)**

Use: High performance lithium-ion rechargeable battery system

Manufacturer: NEC TOKIN Tochigi, Ltd.
484, Harigaya-machi, Utsunomiya-shi
Tochigi, 321-0147, Japan
TEL: +81-28-655-6522
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SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Hazardous Ingredients	%	CAS Number	LD_{50}(mg/kg) (oral-rat)	LC_{50} (mg/L)
Aluminum	15-25 w/w	7429-90-5	N/AV	N/AV
Carbon, amorphous, powder	0.1-1 w/w	7440-44-0	440 (ivn-mouse)	N/AV
Copper foil	5-15 w/w	7440-50-8	3.5 (ipr-mouse)	N/AV
Diethyl Carbonate (DEC)	1-10 w/w	105-58-8	8500	N/AV
Ethylene Carbonate (EC)	1-10 w/w	96-49-1	10000	N/AV
Methyl Ethyl Carbonate (MEC)	1-10 w/w	623-53-0	>5000	N/AV
Lithium Hexaflurophosphate ($LiPF_6$)	1-5 w/w	21324-40-3	1702	Rat: >20
Graphite, powder	10-30 w/w	7782-42-5	N/AV	N/AV
Lithium Cobalt Oxide ($LiCoO_2$)	25-45 w/w	12031-65-1	N/AV	N/AV
Poly (vinylidene fluoride) (PVDF)	0.5-2 w/w	24937-79-9	N/AV	N/AV
Steel	Balance	7439-89-6	N/AV	N/AV
Nickel and inert polymer	Balance	N/APP	N/APP	N/APP

SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL DATA

Physical state:	Odour:	Odour threshold:	Vapor pressure (mmHg)	Vapor Density (air = 1)
Nickel plated metal or aluminum canister	None	N/APP	N/APP	N/APP

Evaporation rate:	Boiling Point:	Freezing point:	PH (10% in water):
N/APP	N/APP	N/APP	N/APP

Specific gravity:	Coeff. of water/oil distribution:	Water solubility:	Percent Volatiles:
1.5 – 2.0	N/APP	insoluble	NONE

SECTION 4 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flammability	Conditions:
NO	Organic components will burn if cell incinerated. Combustion of cell contents will cause evolution of Hydrogen Fluoride.

Means of Extinction and special Procedures:

Water spray, Carbon dioxide, Dry chemical powder or appropriate foam. Use agent appropriate for surrounding materials.
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes. Extremely corrosive Hydrogen fluoride gas is produced upon combustion of cell contents.

Flashpoint:	Upper Flammable Limit:	Lower Flammable Limit:
NONE	NONE	NONE

Auto-Ignition Temp.:	Hazardous Combustion Products:
NONE	Hydrogen Fluoride, Phosphorous Oxides, Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Lithium Hydroxide, Manganese Dioxide, Aluminum Oxide, possible fluoro-compounds, Carbon soot
Impact sensitive:	Static discharge Sensitive:
NO	NO, but cell may contain up to 4.2 volts.

SECTION 5 – REACTIVITY DATA

Stability:	
STABLE	Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Spontaneous decomposition at normal temperatures will not occur.

Incompatibilities:

Do not crush, puncture, incinerate, immerse in water or heat over 125 'C. Steel or aluminum casing slowly dissolves in strong mineral acids.

Reactivities:

None known

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Hydrogen Fluoride, Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Lithium Hydroxide, Manganese Dioxide, Nickel Oxide, Cobalt Oxide, Aluminum Oxide, possible fluoro-compounds, Carbon soot

SECTION 6 – TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Routes of Entry:

Skin Contact: NO Skin Absorption: NO Eye contact: NO Inhalation: NO Ingestion: NO

Acute Exposure	
Skin:	No effect noticed in routine handling of product.
Eyes:	The bulk solid has no effect on the eye.
Inhalation:	Not applicable.
Ingestion:	Ingestion is not likely, given the physical size and state of the cell.
Chronic Exposure	
Skin:	Not anticipated.
Eyes:	Not applicable.
Inhalation:	Not applicable.
Ingestion:	Ingestion is not a likely exposure route.

Exposure Limits:	Irritancy:	Sensitization:	Carcinogenicity:
None listed	None	Not anticipated	Not anticipated
Teratogenicity:	**Mutagenicity:**	**Reproductive toxicity:**	**Synergistic Products:**
Not anticipated	Not anticipated	Not anticipated	None expected

SECTION 7 – PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Personal protective equipment:

Gloves:

Not required for handling individual cells. Fabric gloves for warehouse container handling.

Respirator:

No respirator required for normal handling. SCBA required for fires.

Eyewear:

Not required beyond employer policy.

Clothing:

Standard industrial clothing in normal use. Impervious suit in fires.

Footwear:

Wear steel toed footwear if large containers of cells are being handled.

Engineering controls:

Keep away from heat and open flames. Store in a cool, dry place.

Leak and spill procedure:

Evacuate area if fire present or likely. Wear SCBA for fire-related emergencies. Using gloves, pick up or sweep up fire-damaged cells, bag individually in plastic bags and place in closed metal containers. 205 Litre lined steel drums are appropriate. Cardboard boxes may be used for small quantities. Avoid raising dust while sweeping. Transport container outdoors. Hold bumed cells and fire cleanup solids for disposal as potential hazardous waste. Unbumed cells are not hazardous waste. A fire with over 100kg of cells bunt will likely require reporting to environment officials. Always consult and obey all international, federal and local environmental laws.

Waste disposal:

Always consult and obey all international, federal, provincial/state and local hazardous waste disposal laws. Some jurisdictions require recycling of this spent product.

Handling procedures and equipment:

Store in a cool, dry place away from sparks and flame. Keep below 125'C. Keep above –60'C. Charge between 0'C and 45'C. Use only approved charging equipment. Do not disassemble battery or battery pack. Do not puncture, crush or dispose of in fire.

Storage requirements:

Sore at room temperature for best results.

Special Shipping Information:

(Canada)-T.D.G.	P.I.N.:	Pending	Class:		P.G.:	
(USA)-D.O.T.	P.I.N.:	Not Regulated	Class:	N/R	P.G.:	N/R
(Air)-I.C.A.O.	P.I.N.:	Not Regulated	Class:	N/R	P.G.:	N/R
(Water)-I.M.O.	P.I.N.:	Pending	Class:		P.G.:	

SECTION 8 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Skin:	Not a health hazard
Eyes:	Not an eye hazard
Inhalation:	Not an inhalation hazard
Ingestion:	If swallowed, seek emergency medical aid. If patient choking and can partially breathe, encourage patient to cough. Do not strike patient's back. This may lodge cell further in throat. If patient is not breathing, perform standing Heimlich manoever until object is dislodged or patient becomes unconscious. An unconscious patient should be lowered gently to the floor on their back and abdominal thrusts performed continuously until cell is ejected from throat or medical aid arrives.

SECTION 9 – Disposal Consideration

Do not disassemble or modify the cell.

When the battery is throws away, be sure it is non-conducting by applying vinyl type to (+) and (-) terminals, and thrown away it in the method following the law of each countries.

SECTION 10 – Transport Information
There are some laws and regulations for transportation. Please follow the law or regulation of each countries.
SECTION 11 – Regulatory Information
1) IATA (International Air Transport Association): Dangerous Goods Regulations 44th Edition, Effective 1 January 2003 2) ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization): Technical Instructions for Safety Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air 2003-2004 Edition (to be published) 3) IMO (International Maritime Organization): International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code 4) Others laws or regulations of each countries.
SECTION 12 – PREPARATION INFORMATION

Prepared by:	Phone:	Date Created:	Date Last revised:
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Approved by: Y. Yamamoto		Inspected by: J. Tabuchi	

Other information

The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. Exact composition information is immediately available on a confidential bases to medical professionals treating exposure to cell components or combustion byproducts.

HYDROFLUORIC ACID EXPOSURE DURING FIRE FIGHTING

This information is given for the use of professional fire fighters responding to a warehouse fire where fire from other materials may incinerate cells. This section is provided solely in case of exposure, during fire fighting, to the combustion byproducts. Hydrofluoric acid is not present in the product. Contact with cells causes none of the following symptoms.

Hydrofluoric acid is extremely corrosive. Contact with hydrogen fluoride fumes is to be avoided. Permissible exposure limit is 3 ppm. In case of contact with hydrogen fluoride fumes, immediately leave the area and seek first aid and emergency medical attention. Symptoms may have delayed onset. Fluoride ions penetrate skin readily causing destruction of deep tissue layers and even bone. Fluoride interferes with nerve impulse conduction causing severe pain or absence of sensations. Immediately flush eyes or skin with water for at least 20 minutes to neutralize the acidity and remove some fluoride. Remove and destroy all contaminated clothing and permeable personal possessions. Before re-use, impermeable possessions should be soaked in benzalokonium chloride after water washing. Following flushing of the affected areas, an iced aqueous solution of benzalkonium chloride or 2.5% calcium gluconate gel should be applied to react with the fluoride ion. Compresses and wraps may be used for areas where immersion is not practical. Medicated dressing should be changed every 2 minutes. Exposure to hydrofluoric acid fumes sufficient to cause pain requires immediate hospitalization for monitoring for pulmonary edema.